

To Correspondents.
Communications to secure attention must be paid. The Publishing Committee have been taxed to a most unwarrantable extent the past year, in paying postage on articles, many of which were entirely unfit for publication.

E. Her article will appear soon.
J. J. W. We can furnish the books he desires. Those bound in muslin will be \$5 per doz.—in paper, \$3.75.

We think friend W. failed to show what he proposed in the commencement of his communication. We are very happy to learn, however, that he has "firmly resolved not to sustain slavery by any relation whatever, social, religious or political; but to spurn it as the enemy of God and man." It is a matter of rejoicing also that "there are others in Wadsworth, who believe in worshipping God in spirit and in truth, and have no union with slaveholders either in Church or in State, and are not afraid that the Sabbath will be profaned by laying before the people the horrors of war and the diabolism of slavery."

K. Discussion on the subject of his article, is doubtless calculated to do good; but the Bugle is not the place for it. When we took charge of this paper we pledged ourselves to the abolitionists of the country—for all, whether West or East, who are interested in the Disunion movement, have a deep interest in the success of the Bugle—that we would make it an Anti-Slavery paper. Acting in good faith to them, and also in accordance with our own sense of propriety, we have studiously avoided discussion on all subjects but slavery. We attack no man's notions on any other question, and whenever they are alluded to, it is always incidentally, or by way of illustration.

B. M. C. The package is here yet. How shall it be sent?

DEMOCRACY IN THE GRANITE STATE.
The members of the Democratic party are rejoicing in what they call the re-establishment of Democracy in New-Hampshire, where it appears they recently succeeded in electing the Speaker of the House of Representatives by a majority of 13 votes. Such a result a twelvemonth since would have been a very different affair to what it now is. They then staked their hopes of success upon the pro-slavery character of their party. Their devotion to Southern interests was the cause of their defeat. They felt it to be so, and the Democracy of New Hampshire makes a far higher anti-slavery position in 1847 than it did in 1846. The contemptible part played by Colonel Cilley probably helped them to regain their lost power.

We perceive from an analysis of the votes cast on this occasion, that John Preston who was named as "the abolition candidate" received one vote! From this we necessarily infer one of two things; either that Liberty party's Representatives are reduced from the half dozen or dozen of last year, to one, or else, that they have become so progressive as to vote with the Whigs or Democrats. It is probable however, that some of the more gifted of that party can so explain this little affair as to make it appear a party triumph.

MR. WEBSTER AND THE BALL.—The Charleston Evening News says: "A friend, alluding to the ball given to this gentleman remarked that it was a reflection on the hospitality of our city, to tell Mr. Webster, as soon as he arrives here, he must take to his heels."

Did not Charleston tell this to the Hon. Samuel Hoar, who went there, not on an intriguing tour for electioneering purposes, but as the representative of a State, demanding Constitutional justice for old Massachusetts? Aye, and did she not threaten him with a coat of tar and feathers if he did not follow her advice? And yet Massachusetts, like a sick child compelled to take a dose of nauseous medicine, swallows down the insult offered her in the person of Samuel Hoar, and smacks her lips over the sugar plum compliment which Charleston afterward pays to Daniel Webster.

HONOR TO THOMAS CORWIN.—A correspondent of the New Orleans Delta, writing from Mexico, says:

By the way, Hon. Thomas Corwin was burnt in effigy by "a large and respectable convocation" of the boys, a few nights since, with very strong and unequivocal symptoms of disapprobation. A great many prayers, intended for the honorable Senator's benefit, were put up on the occasion. We are sorry to be compelled to remark that his peculiar character is hit off in a popular little tract entitled "The Swearer's Prayer."

We suppose these "boys" thought as their father, the Devil, could not procure Corwin's body to burn, they, as dutiful children, must burn him in effigy. Poor deluded, misguided fellows! not to know they were thus honoring the man whose name they wished to make infamous.

The Turks on the Advance.—The Sultan has abolished the slave market at Constantinople. He has made a donation of £1,000 to relieve the distresses of Ireland; and recently, at a great levee, his ambassador in London was accompanied by his wife. This name "Turk" may yet become an epithet of reprobation, as it has been of cruelty.—*Mass. Spy.*

And the name "Christian" synonymous with barbarity, perfidy and meanness, unless the true followers of Jesus redeem it from the infamy brought upon it by those who have "stolen the livery of the Court of Heaven" to further their own selfish and despicable ends.

Important Movement!

DOINGS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY!!

By a report of the proceedings of the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church (New School) held at Cincinnati, and published in the Herald of that place, it appears that an important matter had been brought before that body, which was gallantly and gracefully disposed of, as witness the following:

Tuesday, May 24—9 A. M.
Opening exercises as usual.
Minutes read and approved.
Rev. Mr. —, on behalf of certain ladies of the city, presented to the Moderator a bouquet of flowers, as a token of respect, and as emblematical of the Eden-like influence which they trusted the Assembly would have on the religious spirit of the city. The Moderator returned thanks and remarked, that while he received with gratitude the beautiful, fragrant flowers—descendants of those of Eden, he would not forget the virgin beauty and the more delicate purity of the daughters of Love.

We exceedingly regret that the modesty of the reporter did not permit him to give the name of the Reverend gentleman who took so conspicuous a part in this gospel movement; but inasmuch as the work was done, it is perhaps as well to let modest merit dwell, like the violet, in the shadow and retirement of its humble home.

How is it?—The New York Tribune, speaking of the Late Focus of New Hampshire, says,

"They belong to the Maudslayi school, and treat their principles as they do their views—when they interfere with their progress, they cut them down!"

What did the Tribune do with its Anti-Slavery and Anti-Mexican war principles the night its office was illuminated in honor of the victories acquired by a slaveholding General at Buena Vista and elsewhere?

The Salem A. S. Sewing Circle will meet at the house of Laura Barnaby tomorrow (Saturday) afternoon.

The Presbyterian General Assembly.

(New School.)—This body met in Cincinnati by adjournment, but owing to a controversy of opinion which had sprung up since the last meeting as to the constitutionality of holding such an adjourned meeting, the impression gained ground, that no Assembly would probably be done, and that the Assembly would only meet to adjourn sine die; but a small number of delegates, therefore, in attendance—some sixty or seventy—and but little business of importance transacted. We have seen only imperfect reports of the proceedings, but enough to observe that the subject of slavery was refused to be entertained on the ground that the Assembly had already acted upon it, and that it could only come up on a vote of two-thirds for reconsideration. In the course of the meeting an attempt was made to get the action of the Assembly on a specific point relating to the subject, but the moderator, Dr. Cox, ruled that not only the general subject of slavery, but every thing relating to it, was precluded by the above mentioned action of the house. Against this decision of the chair Mr. Bushnell took an appeal which was negatived by a vote of 25 to 22. The Assembly was only in session three or four days. We notice that a meeting was about to be held in Cincinnati for the formation of an Anti-Slavery Presbyterian Church and a new General Assembly. This movement grows out of the hopelessness, in the view of those who are active in it, of the task of reforming the old body, or in kindling it in any good degree, in the matter of slavery, what it ought to be.

We are inclined to think, that the life of the new school body will be found in the church about to be formed.

[Pa. Freeman.]

THE OLD SCHOOL GENERAL ASSEMBLY.
—This body met in Richmond, Virginia, and at the last address was still in session. Last year, in Louisville, Kentucky, it seems to find something congenial to its nature in a slaveholding region. No action has been taken on the subject of slavery, the decision of 1845—which was highly favorable to the slaveholding members of the body—being deemed all sufficient. But the subject has not escaped altogether without notice; but such notice!

It appears that the usual letters were received from the Scotch and Irish General Assemblies—bodies with which the Assembly is in correspondence. These letters were referred without reading to a committee to be reported on. When the answers were reported the reading of the original letters was called for, but was refused on the ground that they were not fit to be read before that community. They were full of rank abolition, and it was urged that if they were entertained so far as to be read, a false and injurious impression would be made upon the community in regard to the character of the General Assembly. The next day, however, the Assembly seemed a little ashamed of the course they had pursued, and deemed it best to have the letters read; but they took care by the committee of individual members to do what was in their power to neutralize their effect. The Irish letter was most severely censured. Its use of the words "man-stealers," "robbers," &c., was considered highly indecent and unchristian. One member thought that this was a most ungrateful return for the generous liberality which had been extended to the starving people of that country. The answer to this letter declined any further discussion of the slavery question in any future correspondence. The letter of the Scotch church (the Free) was considered much more courteous; and great notice was awarded to Dr. Candlish and Duncan for the course they had pursued, and their noble vindication of the character of Southern American Christians. What a compliment! If the faces of these reverend Doctors be not suffused with the crimson of shame when they hear it, it will be because they are past feeling. The answer to this letter intimated no desire to discontinue correspondence on any subject.—*Id.*

Guerrilla War on the Rio Grande.

An attentive correspondent at Camargo has enclosed to us the following order, issued by Canales. It was found upon the Alcázar of Guerrero, who was at the time in company with one of Canales' captains, and in conjunction with him, as we supposed, taking measures to carry it into effect. Lieut. Bee, of Capt. Lamar's company of rangers, happened to come upon them, arrested them both and brought them to Camargo.—*N. O. Pic.*

FRONTIER BRIGADE OF CAVALRY.
Camp in San Augustin, April 4, '47.

This day send to the Adjutant Inspector of the National Guards, the following instructions:

I hear, with the greatest indignation, that the Americans have committed a most horrible massacre at the rancho of Guadalupe. They made prisoners, in their own houses and by the side of their families, twenty-five peaceable men, and immediately shot them. To expect this class of warfare, which is no war, but atrocity in all its fury, there is no order to pursue this method, rendered imperative by the fatal circumstances above mentioned, you will immediately declare martial law, with the understanding that eight days after the publication of the same, every individual who has not taken up arms (being capable of so doing) shall be considered a traitor and instantly shot.

Martial law being in force, you are bound to give no quarters to any American whom you may meet or who may present himself to you, even though he may be without a sword. You are also directed to publish this in all the towns in this State, forcibly impressing them with the severe punishment that shall be inflicted for the least omission of this order.

We have arrived at that state in which our country requires the greatest sacrifices; her sons should glory in nothing but to become soldiers, and as brave Mexicans to meet the crisis. Therefore, if the army of invasion continues, and our people remain in the towns which they have molested, they deserve not one ray of sympathy; nor should any one ever cease to be a war upon them. You will send a copy of this order to each of your subordinates, and they are authorized to proceed against the chiefs of their squadrons or against their colonels or any other, even against me, for any infraction of this order—the only mode of salvation left. The enemy wages war against us and even against those peaceable citizens who, actuated by improper impulses, desire to remain quiet in their houses. Even these they kill, without quarter; and this is the greatest favor they may expect from them. The only alternative left us, under these circumstances, is retaliation, which is the strong right of the offended against the offending. To carry this into effect attach yourself to the authorities. Your failing to do this will be considered a crime of the greatest magnitude. All the officers of the troops are directed to assist you in carrying out this order, and it is distinctly understood there shall be no exceptions. Neither the clergy, military citizens or other persons shall enjoy the privilege of remaining peaceably at their homes. The whole of the corporation shall turn out with arms, leaving solely as the authority of the town one of the members who is over the age of sixty years; at the same time, if all the members are capable of bearing arms, then none shall be excepted; leaving to act some one who is incapable of military service. You yourself must be an example to others, by conforming to this requisition. And I send this to you for publication, and charge you to see it executed in every particular; and communicate it also to the commanders of the squadrons in your city, who will aid you in carrying into effect these instructions; and in fact you are directed to do all and everything which your patriotism may prompt.—*God and Liberty.*

ANTONIO CANALES.

From the True Democrat.

Who is Responsible!

The New York Tribune publishes a letter from an Ohio correspondent relative to the war, Gen. Taylor, and the Presidency, in reply to which, the editor enters into a long and elaborate argument to prove that Gen. Taylor should not be held accountable for the part he has taken in prosecuting the war, for prostituting his powers and lending his influence to overrun Mexican territory, and kill Mexican men, women, and children. In support of its position, the Tribune draws the following parallel:

"We breathe the judicial infliction of Death by human laws and tribunals; so does our friend the late Wm. Sheriff of our city. And yet that friend accepted the office of Sheriff, knowing well that it might and probably would impose on him the duty of executing one or more criminals; he was required to execute one or more, and did it. He might have avoided the necessity, either by declining or by resigning the office, yet did neither. Shall we deem him, then, the wilful slayer of those who were executed? We say not; the State killed them, they who uphold Capital Punishment killed them, they who uphold Sheriff who, as the chosen minister of the Law, did what the Law enjoined. We think the case of Gen. Taylor and the slaying of the Mexicans not materially different."

We agree with the Tribune that the case of Gen. Taylor and the slaughter of the Mexicans is not materially different from that of the Whig Sheriff of New York helping to kill one or more poor wretches, only that it is on a larger scale, and if the heinousness of crime is affected by its magnitude, requires severer retribution, and more express denunciation. We are not surprised to hear that Mr. Greeley, as well as the Whig Sheriff of New York, loathe the judicial infliction of death; but we are surprised to learn that the morality of those gentlemen hangs so loosely about them, that the one is willing to lend himself to a tool to perpetrate what so far as he is concerned, is murder and nothing but murder, and that the other is ready to become an apologist of crime! We do not subscribe to the doctrines of the Tribune at all, and hope we may never become so recreant to principles of moral right, as to adopt them. How stands the case? The Sheriff of New York loathes the perpetration of a capital crime. Why does he loathe it? Undoubtedly because he deems it wrong. He has two ways presented, by adopting either of which he can avoid it. He rejects both, and accepts another by which he knows he must do that which his moral sense loathes, and yet the

Tribune says he did no wrong! But if the Sheriff is free from responsibility, who is to bear the guilt? Why, the State, says the Tribune, and those who uphold Capital Punishment. That is, the instigator of crime is to be held alone answerable, and the perpetrator of it is to go scot-free. In Law, the necessary to crime is equally responsible with the perpetrator of it, and this principle is founded in good sense and sound morality. But this was only legal death—only judicial murder—the law authorized it, and the Sheriff was the executor of the Law. We have yet to learn that a legal enactment is capable of altering the nature of things and of making wrong right! True, it may offer immunity to him who carries out its bloody requirements, but it can never absolve him from moral guilt. In this case the Sheriff voluntarily committed an act which he knew to be wrong, according to the admission of the Tribune, and if he is not the wilful slayer of those he executed, we cannot see who is.—Of course, if he had not accepted the office, and agreed for so much money, to do so much moral wrong, somebody else would. Here is exactly where the argument of the Tribune comes in. That is, if he had refused to do wrong, somebody else would have been found to do it in his stead, and that other person, probably, a better one, than the one who was right for him to do wrong. This same argument has been used from time immemorial, and is very convenient frequently, as in this case; though as here, never very convincing.

We think the Tribune for this parallel, because it presents the question at issue, in so simple a shape that all can understand it, and the conclusion drawn from the premises is so palpably erroneous, that no one can fail to detect it. The application to the case of Gen. Taylor, is also easy, and will lead all thinking men, we trust, to the same conclusion as that to which we have arrived, namely, that whoever voluntarily perpetrates a wrong, is himself responsible for it.

The Slave Trade.

The following paragraph is from a late number of the Liverpool Mercury.

"The Cygnets, of Cammopore P. H. Somerville, arrived at Southampton, on Saturday from the coast of Africa station, where she had been employed during the past three years, aiding in the suppression of the slave trade. She left Sierra Leone on the 12th of February. She has captured 1760 slaves, and 19 vessels, 15 of which were condemned, and she has been healthy the whole time she has been upon the coast. The slave trade was going on briskly notwithstanding the vigilance of the cruisers, and it was pretty broadly hinted that the American cruisers favored the slave trade. When the Cygnets left, there was lying off Cape Mount a large barque, with the stripes and stars flying, commanded by a daring fellow named Canot. This vessel was a most suspicious looking craft, fitted with three decks, capable of carrying 2000 slaves. The Cygnets is the only vessel which has captured a slave on the Sierra Leone station for eighteen months, and who was a rich prize, with 530 persons on board. Letters by the Cygnets enable us to contradict the report published in the Cork Constitution, as to the alleged massacre of 2000 negroes in a slave depot at Gallinas. It is wholly without foundation."

Capture of an Alleged Slave.

The bark Chancellor, of New York, captured by the United States brig Dolphin, on the coast of Africa, as being engaged in the slave trade, arrived here yesterday morning in charge of Lieut. Duland and a prize crew, and having also on board the Captain, two mates and six seamen of the Chancellor, who were yesterday taken in charge by Deputy Marshall Smith, and brought to the City. There will probably be an examination this forenoon. There were no slaves on board the Chancellor at the time of her capture; but circumstances of suspicion existed which it is said, warranted the Dolphin in sending her home. The persons under arrest are Capt. James A. Freeman, of the bark, and his chief mate, Mr. John Gibson. The second mate and crew are detained as witnesses.

The Chancellor was found off Cape Mount, near the establishment of the celebrated Capt. Canot, who had chartered her, and not far from the position occupied by the schooner Patuxent, a year or two ago, at the time of her capture—[afterward cleared]. She was provided, it is said, with a slave deck, and had on board supplies of rice and water.—*Tribune.*

The Slave Orator.

The speech of Frederick Douglass, at the Anniversary of the American Anti-Slavery Society, in New York, is justly regarded as a remarkable production. Eight years ago its author was a tiding slave on a Maryland plantation—the mere chattel personal of its owner. Yet, this man's speech, as given in the New York Tribune, is a literary and exact reporter, as a mere literary production, will compare favorably with the best addresses of the ablest of the scholars and doctors of divinity who took part in the late religious anniversaries. We might take exceptions to one or two passages, but as a whole, it is a noble refutation of the charge of natural inferiority urged against the colored man.—*National Era.* J. G. W.

Grand Temperance Rally

ON THE FOURTH OF JULY.
The New Garden Total Abstinence Society intends celebrating the Birth Day of our National Independence, by holding a two days Mass Meeting on the Public Square in New Garden, under a spacious Arbor, erected especially for the occasion. Commencing on Saturday the 3d, July at 11 o'clock, A. M. The following gentlemen have been invited, and it is expected will be present.

Mr. Williams, Pittsburgh.
Rev. J. B. Graham, New Lisbon.
Rev. Isaac Erskine, do.
Dr. Geo. McKee, do.
Rev. Leonard Hanna, do.
Rev. J. P. Connally, Guilford.
Jacob Heaton, do.
Daniel McCurdy, do.
S. Wadsworth, do.
Isaac Treacoll, do.
and others.

Turn out, friends, of Temperance of Columbia and adjoining counties, and spend this day in the glorious cause of Temperance. By order of the Ex. Committee. JAMES B. GRAHAM, Sec'y. New Garden, June 14, 1845.

Receipts.

Jan. Richardson, Guilford,	1.50-104
M. Millinger, Unity,	3.00-104
*Jno. M. Allen,	2.00
Ann Kyle, Kinsman,	76-61
Geo. Hutton, Salem,	37-103
Wm. Denison, Youngstown,	1.50-98
Mary & Brothers, do	2.00-75
Jan. Henry, Austintown,	1.50-121
Ruth Tomlinson,	2.00-120
C. M. Strawbridge, Canton,	1.00-97
Myron Eggleston, Northfield,	75-101
J. McKee, do	31-100
Joe. W. Plumley, Little Hocking,	3.00-104
Jan. Lundy, Bellevernon,	1.60-141
Jacob Wilson, do	1.50-141
*A. Saris,	75
A. H. Clark,	87
Wm. Rockwell, Richfield,	76-93
S. Brooks, Huxley,	75-93
*M. Thayer,	60
Ira D. Yeom, Pennville,	9.00-102
Joe. Windale, Thomas' Shop,	1.60-97
B. Hillman, Salem,	1.00-123
Sarah, Granger, Mahoning,	3.00-101
Jan. Northrup, Chester & Roads,	1.50-121
W. L. Merrill, Lodi,	1.00-95

*Post Office address not correctly given. If subscribers making remittances would give us their P. O. address instead of their place of residence when both are not the same, it would save us a great deal of trouble, and ensure them immediate credit on our books, which of course we cannot give when we are obliged to hunt out, or try to hunt out the correct address.

*Please take notice, that in the acknowledgment of subscription money for the Bugle, not only is the amount received placed opposite the subscribers' name, but also the number of the paper to which he has paid, and which will be found in the outside column of figures.

WESTERN ANTI-SLAVERY FAIR.

It is proposed to hold a Fair, to aid the cause of emancipation, at the time and place of the next Anniversary of the Western Anti-Slavery Society; and the object of this Circular is to invite all, to assist in preparing for that occasion, who are the friends of oppression—who desire that our country shall be redeemed from the rule of tyrants—who wish to break the yoke of the captive, and to repel the aggressions which slavery is making upon our own rights. Whether the contributions shall be worthy of the cause—worthy the high professions of those who stand forth as the friends of liberty, may greatly depend, reader, upon your efforts.—Are you willing to contribute of your abundance or your penny? Are you willing to stimulate others to good works, and unite with them to bring your neighborhood offering, and lay it upon the altar of humanity? If you have neither silver nor gold, are you willing to consecrate a portion of what you possess to this cause? Let the former and his wife bring grain and wool, brooms and baskets, cloth and other manufactured articles—let the dairymaid come with her cheese and butter, and the miller with his flour—let the hatter and tinner, the saddler and shoe-maker present such useful things as their several handicrafts can furnish—let the merchant contribute liberally of his stock, and those who are skillful with the needle bring such useful and fancy articles as their ingenuity may devise.

The proceeds of this Fair will be appropriated to the support of the Anti-Slavery movement in the West, either by placing them at the disposal of the Western Anti-Slavery Society or applying them by direction of the donors to some branch of this reform in harmony with the views of that Society.

The cause for which we ask you to labor is one which is fraught with the deepest interest to millions of our race—it meets with favor from the virtuous and the good, and is approved by the Father of the oppressed.

We affectionately invite you to share the toil and the reward of this work—we appeal to you in the name of MAN, robbed and outraged—we ask you to be true to the instincts of your better nature, and to prove by your actions that you appreciate the blessings of liberty and the safeguards of virtue.

BETSY M. COWLES, Austintown,
LYDIA IRISH, New Lisbon,
JANE D. MCNEALY, Greene,
MARY DONALDSON, do.
MARTHA S. HOWELL, Fairview,
SARAH MARSHALL, do.
MARIA L. GIDDINGS, Jefferson,
MERCY LLOYD, Lloydsville,
MARY ANN BARNES, Medina,
PHEBE ANN CARROLL, Ravenna,
MARTHA J. TILDEN, do.
SUSANNA E. DONALDSON, New Richmond,
RUTH DEGGALL, Green Plain,
ELIZABETH BORTON, Schenck,
MARIA WHITMORE, Andover,
REBECCA S. THOMAS, Marlborough,
SARAH BROWN, Pittsburgh,
SARAH W. TAYLOR, do.
MARY S. DICKINSON, Chagrin Falls,
SARAH BROWN, New Lyme,
ELIZA COWLES, Geneva,
ZILPAH BARNABY, Mt. Union,
HARRIET N. TORNEY, Parkman,
ELIZABETH A. STEEDMAN, Randolph,
CORDELLA SMALLEY, do.
SILENCE RICHMOND, Munson,
ELIZABETH BUTTERWORTH, Hopkinsville,
ANN WALKER, Louisville,
MARY GREGG, New Garden,
ELIZA HOLMES, Columbiana,
LEAH VOGELSON, do.
ANNA C. FULLER, Brooklyn,
CORDELLA R. COWLES, Buffalo, N. Y.,
LARA BARNABY, Salem,
J. ELIZABETH JONES, do.

PORTABLE VAPOR BATH.

JEDEDIAH DARRROW, of Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio, having purchased of Professor BROWN, the right of Hicks & Minors patent Portable Vapor Bath, both for Columbus and Mahoning counties, (except the towns of Poland and Berrinton) is prepared to fill all orders with dispatch. Persons wishing to purchase will please direct to Jedediah Darrow, Youngstown, Mahoning Co., Ohio.

The Chirps are constructed in a superior and improved style, for giving the ordinary warm bath in private families, and by individuals; also for administering medicine in the form of vapor for the cure of consumption and other morbid eruptions of the body.

THE SUBSCRIBERS take this opportunity of informing their friends and the public generally that they have commenced the Wholesale Grocery Commission and Forwarding business, under the firm of Gilmore, Porter & Moore. All consignments made to them will receive prompt attention. Upon the reception of such, they will give liberal acceptances if desired—charges reasonable. Address—Gilmore, Porter & Moore, No 26, West Front street, Cincinnati.

HIRAN S. GILMORE,
ROBERT PORTER,
AUGUSTUS O. MOORE.
Cincinnati, May 6, 1847.

CHEAP FOR CASH.

The proprietors of the Salem Hardware and Drug Store, have just received their full supply of NEW HARDWARE and FRESH DRUGS. The patronage of their old customers, and the public generally is respectfully solicited.

CHESSMAN & WRIGHT.
Salem 11th mo 1, 1846.

DRY GOODS AND GROCERIES.

BOOTS and SHOES, (Eastern and Western) Drugs and Medicines, Paints, Oil and Dye Stuffs, cheap as the cheapest, and good as the best, constantly for sale at

TRESCOTTS
Salem, O. 1st mo. 30th.

Anti-Slavery Books

Keep constantly on hand by J. Elizabeth Jones, among which are

The Fugitive Hope,
Memoir of Torrey,
East and Pictorial,
Anti-Slavery Alphabet,
Madison Papers,
Narrative of Douglass,
The Liberty Cap,
Broadhead of Thiers,
Starbuck's Religion,
Christian Non-Resistance,
Disunionist, &c.

N. B. Most of the above works can be procured of Betsy M. Cowles, Austintown.

THE SALEM BOOK-STORE

Has recently received considerable additions to its Stock of Books and Stationery from New York and Philadelphia, and now offers to its "friends" and the public generally, as cheap and well-selected a lot as can be found anywhere in the county, to say the least.—The subscribers have taken especial pains to ascertain where the best Publications of the best and most popular. Also, a full assortment of

LITERARY & SCIENTIFIC WORKS,
and now have the pleasure of saying that they have secured an excellent variety of the best and most popular. Also, a full assortment of

ECLECTIC SCHOOL BOOKS,
lately from Cincinnati.

All orders for Books, singly or by the lot, cheerfully and promptly attended to.

GALBREATH & HOLMES.
Salem, June 4, 1847.

BENJAMIN BOWN,

WHOLESALE and RETAIL
GROCER,
TEA-DEALER, FRUITERER,
AND DEALER IN
Pittsburgh Manufactured Articles.
No. 141, Liberty Street,
PITTSBURGH.

Coverlet & Carpet Weaver

BEFORE THE PUBLIC AGAIN.

Not for office, but to solicit a continuation of favors heretofore bestowed from his old customers, and as many new ones as will favor him with a trial. As a further inducement I have this spring obtained several new figures for my double coverlet loom, some of which will be put in operation in a few days from this date. Spin the woolen yarn 14 cuts to the pound, and bring 32 cuts after it is double and twisted, and 31 cuts cotton No. 6, two double cuts of the woolen, 24 cuts in blue and 8 cuts red. I am about putting in operation a loom to weave the same figures on the half double coverlets as is on the double ones, which will bring every object and flower to a complete point. Spin the woolen yarn for those 10 cuts to the pound, 20 cuts when double and twisted, and 2 pound. No. 8 single white cotton will fill one; 20 cuts No. 8 cotton double and twisted, 10 cuts single cotton No. 5, color the 10 cuts No. 5 blue will warp one. I put in operation two new figures on my other half double coverlet loom.

Figured table Linen, Ingraine and other Carpets were as formerly at the old stand on Green street, Salem, Columbiana Co., O.

JAMES McLERAN.
May 23, 1847.

MEDICAL.

DRS. COPE & HOLE

Have associated for the practice of medicine. Having practised the WATER-CURE, until they are satisfied of its unequalled value, in the treatment not only of chronic but acute diseases, they are prepared to offer their professional services on the following conditions. In all acute diseases, when called early, and when proper attention is given by the nurses, if they fail to effect cures, they will ask no fees. Residence east end of Salem.

January 1, 1847.

LOOKING GLASSES.

In connection with Hardware and Drugs, the subscribers have a large supply of new and hand-some styles of large and small Looking Glasses and Looking Glass plates. Old frames refilled and glass cutting done to order.

CHESSMAN & WRIGHT.
Salem, 11th mo 1, 1846.

C. DONALDSON & CO.

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